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Test Code: 31037

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 1

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PANKAJ GUJAR		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910075273
Mobile No.		Date:	23 DEC 2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Remarks:	Start Time | 07:30 Am	End Time | 10:30 Am
	Mode Of Examination :	Online ☑ Offline ☐
	ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.1) Inscriptions and literature of ancient India throw light on the socio-economic and political status of women of the time. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

प्राचीन भारत के शिलालेख और साहित्य तत्कालीन स्त्रियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालते हैं। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The study of inscriptions & literature of ancient India is a robust source to understand the patriarchal and controlling nature of society.

① RIGVEDA - While earlier vedic society was more progressive, egalitarian, with women allowed education, choice in marriage, the late vedic period witnessed a decline in status of women with women being pushed out of sabha, Samiti & other avenues of public life.

② Gupta Image - Further control on life of women with even not allowing education, prevalence of child marriages.

Q.2)

(3) Later literature throws light on women practising sati, portraying them as a symbol of sacrifice.

(4) Buddhist scripture, portrayal of women such as Queen Mayadevi, Mahasheeta's portrayal of women - all showcase women in traditional roles & indicate restrictions in women's life.

(5) Chola inscriptions also indicate only men participating in political affairs, relegating women to personal sphere.

Thus, the ancient scripture, indicate portrayal of women in a controlled way of life with lack of autonomy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.2) "Socialist ideas began spreading rapidly in India in the late 1920s and 1930s, resulting to the radicalization of the national movement." Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

"1920 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध और 1930 के दशक में समाजवादी विचारधारा भारत में तेजी से फैलने लगी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन कट्टरपंथ की ओर अग्रसर हुआ।" कथन का परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socialism or Socialist ideas can be broadly used to describe a socio-political system in which the workers or the long oppressed section controls the economic, political and social facets of life.

REASONS FOR GROWTH OF SOCIALISM IN INDIA IN 1920s, 1930s

→ momentum in workers due to creation and relative well being of USSR post the Russian Revolution.

→ Rising consciousness of the working class through global communist organisations like Comintern.

Ex- Communist Party of India formed at 2nd Comintern

→ Gandhiji's role in taking over issues of the people

Ex- Champaran Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Strike

→ Rising consciousness of farmers via Kisan Sabhas.

→ Effects of 1929's Great depression on popular psyche

(Don't w... anything o...

Q.3) Th...

MANIFESTATION OF SOCIALIST IDEAS AS A RADICALIZED NATIONAL MOVEMENT

→ Congress's embrace of farmer issues in Fezpur Session, 1936 held parallely with Kisan Sabha.

→ Rising stature of socialist leader like Nehru, Bose.

Ex - Nehru's statement "that I am a socialist and a republic".

→ Gandhi's eleven demands to Irwin focussed on issues of the masses & farmer ex - Reduction of taxes.

→ Increasing socialist tinge in revolutionary terrorism.

Ex - HSRA formation by Bhagat Singh.

→ formation of All India Trade Union Congress, as an arm of Congress.

The socialist ideas born in 1920s, 1930s ended up impacting lives of Indians even post independence as seen in Centralized economy, FYPs etc.

Q.3) The recent Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is shaped by old dynasties. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

हाल के नागोर्नो–करबाख संघर्ष पुराने राजवंशों के विवाद का का वर्तमान स्वरुप है । विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has reopened recently in the south Caucasian region. It is over control of this region inhabited by mostly ~~Asem~~ Armenian population but belonging to Azerbaijan constitutionally.

While the current conflict erupted in 1990s with the fall of USSR, it has existed always under the surface even before the ~~1990s~~ 1920s.

The region used to be in control of the Ottoman empire and was constantly in conflict with the Russian empire.

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(Don't ... anything ...)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.4) Farmers' movements constitute a major political phenomenon which cannot be brushed aside as sporadic agitations or as minor lobbies. In this context, discuss the evolution of farmers' movement in post-independence India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

किसानों का आंदोलन एक प्रमुख राजनीतिक घटना है, जिसे छिटपुट छोटे आंदोलन या साधारण लॉबिंग के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, आजादी के बाद भारत में किसानों के आंदोलन के विकास पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As a largely agragrian nation with 42% population directly dependent on agriculture, farmers have remained a major political phenomenon in Indian political landscape.

HOW FARMERS IMPACT POLITICS

→ Push for policies such as Green revolution to shift Indian agriculture in geographically asymmetrical reality.

→ Vote banks as easier to assemble based on relevant issues

→ Remain a politically sensitive issue, plight of farmers causes huge political fallout of government with other sections of society too.

→ But also unable to impact large scale changes in Indian ~~societies~~ politics.

(Don't write anything in this margin)

EVOLUTION OF FARMER MOVEMENTS

① Post independence mostly seen as receipent of services, dependent on aid.

② with Green revolution — greater economic prosperity translated to greater political clout.

③ Increase in farmers as legislators banking on rear political consciousness.

④ Post liberalization - Unable to impact much due to focus on corporate sector, private ventures.

⑤ Increased visibility in recent times due to regular protests, unique sensible ways to show discontent.

Farmers are to remain a major lobby in India and the ability to uplift them will continue define reality of Indian politics

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.5) Examine the factors that influence the temperature distribution of the oceans. In what ways is ocean mean temperature a better parameter than sea surface temperature in predicting monsoons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

महासागरों के तापमान वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का परीक्षण करें। मानसून के पुर्वानुमान में समुद्र की सतह के तापमान की तुलना में समुद्र का औसत तापमान कैसे एक बेहतर आधार है, चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Temperature remains a major determinant of properties & movement of ocean water.

FACTORS INFLUENCING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN OCEANS:-

→ Insolation - more sunlight received, greater temperature.

→ Ocean currents - Involves sinking of cold water in poles and movement from equator of hot water.

→ salinity as it decides the ~~can~~ sinking of cold water, absorption of insolation

→ Near shore enclosed seas - controls intermixing of water

→ Geographic terrain like sub oceanic sills, which control flow of ~~so~~ hot water & cold water

→ Winds such as monsoon, Planetary winds. as they control flow of ocean currents

OCEAN MEAN TEMPERATURE BETTER THAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES

→ As monsoon is impacted by reversal / flow of winds which are impacted more by variations in Ocean mean temperature

→ Ocean variations are also better linked with variations in planetary winds unlike the regional seas which are relatively secluded

→ Sea Surface temperature can also be impacted by localised phenomenon such as presence of geographical underwater terrain inhibiting intermixing of waters, enclosed terrains.

Thus monsoon remains a complex phenomenon of huge impact on Indian way of life.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.6) Lack of coherent policy, rather than geographical factors has led to an increased occurrence of floods in the country. In this context, discuss why there is a need to shift the focus from flood protection to flood governance. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भौगोलिक कारकों के बजाय सुसंगत नीति का अभाव, देश में बाढ़ की विभीषिका को बढ़ाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा करें कि 'बाढ़ सुरक्षा' से 'बाढ़ शासन' पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Floods refers to sustained collection of water in cities, rural areas due to factors such as intense rainfall, overflowing rivers etc.

LACK OF COHERENT POLICY AS CAUSE OF FLOODS

- ~~Great~~ Construction in low lying areas - As per Water Resources Institute Report, between 2000-15, 35% of construction in top 10 Indian cities was in low lying areas susceptible to flood.
- lack of rehabilitation of people in flood prone areas - forced to come back & live in vulnerable environments
- Greater loss in floods due to haphazard urbanisation. Ex - Kedarnath floods.
- ~~Increased~~ Inability to conceive far sighted policies, mostly stuck in ad-hoc governance

NEED TO SHIFT FROM FLOOD PROTECTION TO FLOOD GOVERNANCE

- Climate change will only exacerbate the crisis, increased extreme weather events.
- Increasing urbanization (urban population to grow from 31% (2011 Census) → 40% (2030 census) requires safe spaces to stay.
- Decrease loss of life and damage to livelihood
- Implementing "BUILD BACK BETTER", through ~~ready~~ pre-prepared plans for disasters
- Requires a multi stakeholder, community driven approach to reach "governance of floods"

Innovations like use of self-absorbing cities ~~asphalt~~ (as seen in HEBI CITY, CHINA), bioswales (as absorbing drains), etc can be employed to move towards flood governance

Q.7) The Western Ghats, identified as one of the world's eight hot hotspots of biological diversity are a treasure trove of both biodiversity and economic value. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

पश्चिमी घाट, जिसे दुनिया की जैविक विविधता के आठ हॉट स्पॉट में से एक के रूप में पहचाना जाता है, जैव विविधता और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण दोनों रूपों में मूल्यवान है। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is home to 24% of world's land but 8% of its biodiversity. This beauty is most visible in western Ghats:

WESTERN GHATS AS TREASURE TROVE OF BIODIVERSITY

- → multiple varieties of species discovered regularly
- → Eco-sensitive environments.
- → Natural habitat of various animals.

WESTERN GHATS AS ECONOMIC VALUE

- → major source of tourism due to natural beauty ex Ooty, Jog falls etc.
- → Home to mining areas like Kudremukh etc.

→ close location to ports, terminals.

→ Pleasant ~~location~~ climate attracts labour for industries. ex – mumbai

→

→ Greater opportunities due to ~~dear~~ development of Konkan Railways.

western Ghats also remain under threat due to increasing mining, environmentally-hostile practices, increasing exploitation of eco sensitive regions in name of development. Recommendation of Madhav Gadgil committee, needs to be urgently implemented to protect this treasure trove of biodiversity and economic value.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.8) "Regionalism in India is not merely a product of differences in identity and geography but also a sense of deprivation among people resulting from asymmetric development." Critically Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"भारत में क्षेत्रवाद केवल पहचान और भौगोलिक अंतर का परिणाम नहीं है, बल्कि असमान विकास के परिणामस्वरूप लोगों में अभाव की भावना भी है।" आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

While Region is a topographical geographical concept, regionalism involves amalgmation of ~~various~~, culture, ethnicity, religion, etc around regions.

MANIFESTATION ~~Ints~~ OF REGIONALISM IN INDIA:

1. As Religious regionalism as seen in Punjab in 1980s.
2. For Protection of Ethnic identities as seen in Nagalim demand, Bodo movement.
3. Protection of indigenous culture from majoritarian ~~attack~~ enroachments, as seen in Kashmir
4. Demand for easier governance. Ex- Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh from part of UP.
5. Demands for equitable growth ex- Chattisgarh, Jharkhand.

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.9) From being ... looks like ...

REGIONALISM AS RESULTING ~~FROM~~ DUE TO ASSYMETRIC DEVELOPMENT

→ To increase focus on long overshadowed areas. ex – Telangana movement to move ~~focus on~~ from coastal regions.

→ For easier access to fund, allow autonomy of own resources. ex – Jharkhand demand to separate from Bihar

→ Increasing focus on geographically challenged areas ex – Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand from UP.

→ To channelise growth in very underdeveloped regions. Ex – Vidharbha demand in state of farmer suicides (1200/year as per NCRB) while mumbai flourishes.

Effective resolution of regionalism demands, have shown robust, mature ~~sta~~ side of indian polity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.9) From being the pre-eminent phenomenon integrating the world, globalization now looks like a spent force. Critically Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

पूर्व–प्रख्यात घटना होने से दुनिया को एकीकृत करने से, वैश्वीकरण अब एक निवेषित उर्जा दिखता है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization refers to interconnection of societies, communities, nations ~~due to adv.~~ on a regional, transnational and global level due to advancements in communications and transport.

GLOBALIZATION AS AN INTEGRATING FORCE

→ Interwoven economic realities. Ex- 2008 crisis in American banks impacting the entire world.

→ Interconnections in energy security ex- Every decision of OPEC eventually affecting lives globally

→ Greater solidarity for social movements across the world ex- #MeToo, Black Lives Matter spreading globally

→ mainstreaming of sidelined issues in traditional

societies - ex Climate change consciousness even in developing states.

Globalization as a spent force

→ The greatest challenge ~~comes from was~~ to Washington Consus, which laid the foundation, comes from Washington itself, ie no leadership.

→ Fallouts of an interdependent world as seen in Corona crisis, 2008 financial crisis.

→ Decreasing apetite for globe-friendly politics as seen in rise of Protectionist leaders ex - Trump.

→ Failure of FTAs - the vanguard of globalization

→ Less tolerance in people to diversity. ex - France moving away from ideals of a multicultural society.

That the world is globalized is a reality, it will depend on our choices whether it resuscitates or goes away as a spent force.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.10) While raising women's legal marriage age could prove to be a transformational step in women empowerment, the Indian society presents certain challenges that would defeat the very purpose of it. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

महिलाओं की शादी की उम्र बढ़ाना महिला सशक्तीकरण में एक परिवर्तनकारी कदम साबित हो सकता है परन्तु भारतीय समाज ऐसे अनेक सामाजिक चुनौतियों का घर है जो इसके मूल उद्देश्य को पराजित कर सकते है। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The argument of increasing legal age for marriage has been a tool for women empowerment from pre independence Shard Act to post independence intervention which restrict the age at 18 for women, 21 for men.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF INCREASING LEGAL AGE

- Brings Gender parity between men & women.
- Busts the wrongful notions of society that young girls "mentally mature" at earlier age than boys
- Young mothers biggest cause of malnutrition in country - Helps solve problems of hunger
- Allows women to venture in higher education, employment.

CHALLENGES

- Patriarchal Indian Society which still considers women as burden
- In an age of "INFANTILISING YOUNG WOMEN" by their parents, it may be used to challenge legitimacy of consensual marriages
- Puts the focus away from real issues bothering women
- Increase legist legal burden on already overstretched legal system.
- For most traditional societies, it may further increase the age for exploitation of young girls by their families.

While increasing legal age can be a powerful step forward, without changes in society, it will be akin to placing bandage on a wide bleeding wound.

Q.11) Patronage from rulers of the time coupled with spread and popularity of Buddhism made a huge contribution towards the art, architecture and sculpture of ancient India. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

बौद्ध धर्म के प्रसार और लोकप्रियता के साथ समकालीन शासकों के संरक्षण ने प्राचीन भारत की कला, वास्तुकला और मूर्तिकला को बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Buddhism originated in India in the 500-400 BC, based on ideas of Gautam Buddha, it had huge impact on social lives of Indian which is captured in art, architecture and sculpture of ancient India.

MANIFESTATIONS OF BUDDHIST ART & IT'S ROYAL AFFILIATIONS

① Popularity of Gandhara Art in North west India due to support of ~~Kanishka~~ Shakas & Indo Greeks. Thus these art forms also depict Budha in a Greco-Roman style (well built, clean face etc).

② Royal patronage of Nalanda, Taxila helped in education ~~of vari~~ attraction

of various Buddhist major ~~teacher sch~~ scholars such as ~~the~~ Hiuen Tsang, Fa-Hein who helped in propogation of Buddhist art.

(3) The Sarnath school of sculptures based on pink sandstone, under patronage of Guptas also witnessed depictions of Buddha with a halo.

(4) Also seen in creation of Buddhist caves by Rashtrakuta rules ~~such~~ ~~in~~ as popularly such as Ajanta, Ellora Caves.

(5) Patronage of Ashoka was vital for growth of Stupas across India, as seen in Sanchi, Sarnath, etc.

(6) Ashoka's inscriptions also enabled popularity of Buddha's teachings.

(7) Harshvardhan also supported Buddhist teachings, investing in art & architecture.

(8) Buddhist teachings & popularity continues to define not just but also the present dimensions of Indian art, architectures & sculptures.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't w... anything in...

Q.12) "The recurring famines of the nineteenth century were the inevitable consequence of the deindustrialization process of the Indian economy under British rule." Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में आये क्रमिक अकाल, ब्रिटिश शासन अंतर्गत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की विखंडन प्रक्रिया का अपरिहार्य परिणाम थे।" मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

British rule enjoys the unique title of being able to convert a largely self sufficient republic into a land of poverty, pestilence and hunger due to their policies. The ~~for~~ regular famines were a ~~symp~~ reflection of that attitude.

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION POLICIES OF BRITISH

1. Forcing people away from self sufficient subsistence agriculture to cash crops based ~~agricul~~ commercial agriculture.
   Ex- Indigo, cotton cultivation.
2. No support to Indian industries in nascent stage.

③ Using Indian labour only for extraction of natural resources, thus remaining perpetually low/unskilled labour force

④ Investment only in infrastructure to further exploitation, not on human capital. ex- Building Railways, while population remained illiterate.

⑤ Flooding Indian markets with cheap foreign goods - destroying any ~~ta~~ indigenous industry that managed to survive

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION TO FAMINE

① Increasingly dependent population due to destruction of their farms => more demand for food, less supply.

② Conversion of land as a commodity, pushing people in debt, further increasing pressure

(Don't w... anything in...)

Q.13) To wh... rise of...

③ use of Indian produce primarily for British use – India emerging as "farmhouse of Britain"

④ NO avenue for grievance redressal, poor judicial mechanisms

⑤ Exploitative state machinery

⑥ Alien rule designed to maximise profits only, no concern for subjects. ex – Bengal famine while food diverted to WWII British forces.

It is the impact of these policies of British that India remained largely dis-industrialized and remained dependent on PL-480 shipments from US for food, i.e till we ushered in our own Green revolution creating bumper record breaking production every year.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.13) To what extend did the Indian renaissance movement contribute towards the rise of nationalist consciousness? In your opinion, is it justified to call the Indian National Congress, a "child of the Indian renaissance"? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

राष्ट्रवादी चेतना के उदय के लिए भारतीय पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन ने किस हद तक योगदान दिया? आपकी राय में, क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को 'भारतीय नवजागरण का शिशु' कहना उचित है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian renaissance movement refers to awakening of nationalist consciousness amongst the masses best seen in renditions of Indian renaissance thought ~~in or~~ such 'Bharat mata' painting.

It enabled the nationalist message to move away from an elite pastime of masses and enter the consciousness of the masses.

CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) Helped common people feel connected to the cause of Indian nation.

(2) Helped promote unity & brotherhood among Indian masses through unifying portrayals of Bharatmata.

(3) Helped counter British view of Indians as culturally bankrupt.

(4) Enabled creation and dissemination of Indian art in local languages, art forms easily understandable by common folk.

(5) Provided solid foundation and direction for popular ~~mo~~ movements from Swadeshi to Dandi Satyagraha, Quit India movement.

In my view, it is right to call ~~Seep~~ "Indian National movement" as child of Indian renaissance as

Indian national movement became truly national only when it reached the stage of mass common sence, mass consciousness.

The national movement asked for many sacrifices, boycotts, harsh practices which could only be ~~odd~~ realised due to the support by Indian artists and leaders.

It enabled the masses to paint a new picture of India - one of potential, brotherhood and a belief in freedom at its core, thus breaking the shackles of British rule at the mental consciousness level.

Once Indians reached this stage, there was no going back - the only way was forward and towards freedom.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't w... anything in...)

Q.14) Nationalization of banks in post-independence India is often termed as "the single most important economic decision in terms of political, social and economic consequences". How far do you agree with this statement? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को अक्सर 'राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिणामों के मामले में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक निर्णय' कहा जाता है। आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Nationalization of banks refer to state taking control of banks from their private owner for better, equitable, social use. It was done by Indira Gandhi government in 1971, and had huge impact on Indian economy & society.

~~NEED FOR BANK~~

NEED FOR BANK NATIONALISATION

→ Increasing inequalities in society.

→ Lack of freed credit in society as most bank controlled by rich families who only lent ~~to~~ between themselves.

→ Government & societies' need for easy access of credit to flourish

→ Private banks unable & unwilling to reach poor, rural areas.

POSITIVES OF BANK NATIONALISATION

1. Help ustered in easy credit access to rural areas through schemes such as PSL, SHG Linkage program.
2. Better financial services, management available to banks in rural areas.
3. Backbone of major policy ~~reforms~~ initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana (40 crore accounts ~~by~~ in Aug 2020), JAM trinity.
4. Enormous support to Agricultural sector through ~~incent~~ insurance, credit.

NEGATIVES OF BANK NATIONALISATION

1. Increasing NPAs in banks due to loan waivers, Corrupt practices in Public sector banks
2. Poor efficiency & profitability of PSBs next to Private sector banks, as stated in Economic Survey 2020.

(Don't ... anything ...)

Q.15)

(3) Stagnant growth in sectors of economy due to unhealthy banking culture of PSBs.

(4) Lead to mushrooming of small PSBs, often involved in corruption in institutilized form.

(5) Poor performance of PSBs in all parameters needed for 21st century India.

Thus Bank Nationalisation was a vital step in interests of the time, but the time has come for India to move towards a new model. As Economic Survey 2020 suggests, if India is to become 5 trillion economy, it will require 8-10 banks in top 100, only possible with changes in current Banking environment.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.15) Water resources are sensitive to variations in climatic patterns. In this context, elaborate the changes resulting from climate change and global warming on different water resources at the local and global scale. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जल संसाधन जलवायु पैटर्न में बदलाव के प्रति संवेदनशील हैं। इस संदर्भ में, स्थानीय और वैश्विक स्तर पर विभिन्न जल संसाधनों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले परिवर्तनों पर विस्तृत चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Water remains the most crucial resource of existence of life on Earth. Its variations due to climatic patterns has the potential to impact ~~varior~~ massive population at once.

CHANGES DUE TO GLOBAL WARMING & CLIMATE CHANGE AT GLOBAL SCALE

① Variation in wind patterns due to variation in temperature levels ⇒ Impacting variations in Ocean currents.

② Huge impact on aquatic marine life due to changing heating pattern

③ Increasing Ocean water levels due to melting of glaciers impacting salinity

& Subsequently movements in Ocean.

IMPACT ON LOCAL LEVEL

1. Decreasing availability of fresh water.
2. Increasing sea level threatening coastal populations.
3. Increasing pressure on limited water resources.
4. Decreasing water tables due to over exploitation
5. Affecting local monsoons seasons due to increasing occurence of ocean-atmospheric coupled events such as El-Nino.
6. Increasing heat waves, extreme weather events impacting existing water resources

7 Thus ~~there~~ there exists an urgent need to counter the ~~chalen~~ challenge of global warming with a ~~unital~~ global effort.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

(Don't W... anything in...)

Q.16) Explain and illustrate the life-cycle of a temperate cyclone. Compare the structure and associated weather conditions of tropical cyclone with that of temperate cyclone. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

समशीतोष्ण चक्रवात के जीवन–चक्र की व्याख्या कीजिए। समशीतोष्ण चक्रवात के साथ उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात की संरचना और संबद्ध मौसम की स्थिति की तुलना करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Temperate cyclones are formed in the mid latitude regions due to movements and interactions of large air masses.

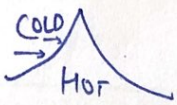
STAGE I - ① Creation of Air masses - which are huge parcels of air having similar pressure, temperature, humidity horizontally.

② These air passes come close to each other as STATIONARY FRONTS - NO interaction, no weather patterns

STAGE II - Interaction between:

(i) Cold air mass & hot air mass - COLD FRONT

→ leads to creation of steep ~~cou~~ long vertical cumulonimbus clouds.

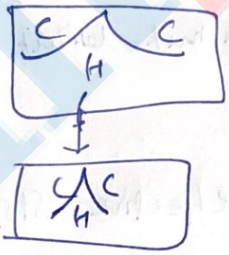


(ii) HOT FRONT – ~~Hot~~ warm ~~front pust~~ air masses pushing cold air mass.

→ leads to creation of layers of clouds.

THESE REPRESENT CYCLONIC CONDITIONS.

STAGE 3 – Eventually Occluded front is formed due to upward movement of hot air masses. Only cold air masses remain – CYCLONE DISSIPATES.



~~DIFF~~ COMPARISON BETWEEN TEMPERATE & TROPICAL CYCLONE

Temperate Cyclones	Tropical Cyclones
① Can be formed over land or sea	① Only formed over sea.
② Requires air masses for formation	② Requires large water body with sea surface temperature above 27°c

(3) Relatively less destructive	(3) More destructive
(4) Easier to predict	(4) Difficult to predict
(5) moves along in families	(5) moves usually alone
(6) Lower wind speeds	(6) Higher windspeeds
(7) No stability anywhere across the cyclone	(7) Has region of stability at centre - EYE
(8) Usually in mid-latitude regions	(8) Usually in tropical, sub-tropical regions

Thus effective strategies are required to deal with any type of cyclone to minimise the loss of life & livelihood.

Q.17) How can India achieve the goal of multi-modal movement of cargo at par with global logistics standards? Discuss the various challenges in achieving the goal and the policy reforms needed to address the same. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

वैश्विक रसद मानकों के साथ भारत पोतभार/नौवहन के बहु-मोडल के लक्ष्य को कैसे प्राप्त कर सकता है? लक्ष्य और नीतिगत सुधारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

multi-modal movement of cargo refers to ~~use of~~ movement, transport, storage in transit, etc of cargo using multiple modes of transport such as waterways, railways, based on maximum efficiency & profitability.

BENEFITS OF MULTI MODAL MOVEMENT

① Ensure efficiency in movement → translates to increased profits for producers & better prices for consumers.

② Ensures efficient Inventory management enabling less transit time, less storage costs.

③ Has spillover effects in development of all major industries

CHALLENGES

1. Poor infrastructure standards currently, require huge investment for upgradation
2. Finance credit sector is crisis (NPA).
3. Government already overstretched, increasing fiscal deficit.
4. Different departments, ~~revenues~~ ministries involved ex- Shipping ministry for ports & Road ministry for connectivity
5. Lack of robust innovations for Indian realities.
6. Populism, politics in management of ports.
7. Outdated technology in most ports, terminal
8. Inverted focus - Easier to get imports out of ports, than send exports for commercial ventures.

Reforms

① Building up & fast delivery of current multimodal project, as seen in Varanasi.

② New avenue for investments - Arab nations, world Bank, etc.

③ Creation of streamlined SPVs for specific port creations

④ Proper charter for regulation → Decreasing political interventions

⑤ Investment in Indian technology ventures for local solutions.

⑥ Democratic economic decentralisation for faster decision making.

Riding on the wave of reforms under AATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT, India can unlock the essential logistics sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.18) The condition of internal migrants, despite them being Indian citizens, is often compared to international refugees as they usually end up without a social protection net at the destination region. Critically examine in context of migrant's crisis caused due to Covid –19. Also, suggest ways and means to tackle the vulnerabilities of this section of the society. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

आंतरिक प्रवासियों की स्थिति, उनके भारतीय नागरिक होने के बावजूद उन्हें अक्सर अंतरराष्ट्रीय शरणार्थियों से तुलना की जाती है क्योंकि वे आमतौर पर गंतव्य स्थान तक बिना सामाजिक सुरक्षा के हीं विचरण करते हैं। कोविड – 19 के कारण होने वाले प्रवासी संकट के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा करें। इसके अलावा, समाज के इस वर्ग की समस्याओं से निपटने के तरीके और उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India consists of 453 million migrants as per population Census 2011, despite being crucial for development of Indian cities, they continue to remain GHOST CITIZENS (bereft of any social security).

PLIGHT OF MIGRANTS IN INDIA

1. Lack of social security support net → Often pushed into poverty.
2. No specific schemes for migrants only lites of NREGA
3. Inability to access benefits of existing schemes due to compartmentalisation in services.

Ex- PDS only available in home state

(4) Face increasing social ostracization due to extreme social movements, like "son of soil" movement in maharashtra,

(5) Very low bargaining power with employer, work at low wages with no job security.

WAYS & MEANS TO TACKLE THE SITUATION

(1) Portability of Benefits currently available to them - ex - IMPDS to be rolled out by march 2021.

(2) Implementation of Code of Social Security
- Provides social security fund for migrants
- makes them eligible for current pension & insurance schemes for workers
- Provides allowance yearly for to & fro travel from home state.

(3) Provide social security net to informal workers such as domestic workers, ar

most migrants concentrated in informal sector.

(4) Regular health checkups via schemes like Ayushman Bharat

(5) Provide financial inclusion through schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Shram Yogi mandhan Yojana, etc

(6) Strengthening source areas to stop migration in first place.

(7) Increasing inclusive politics, that ~~ack~~ acknowledges role of migrants rather than demonising them.

Migrants remain a major centre of focus if India is to achieve its SDG commitment to Goal no. 1 & 2.

Q.19) Empowerment for the tribal community essentially entails the right to their very ethic identity. In this context, discuss how tribal community can be empowered while preserving their identity. Also, highlight the various steps taken by the government in this direction. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

आदिवासी समुदाय का सशक्तीकरण निश्चित हीं उनकी पारंपरिक पहचान के अधिकार को मजबूत करता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा करें कि अपनी पहचान को संरक्षित करते हुए आदिवासी समुदाय को कैसे सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है। साथ ही, इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Empowerment refers not only to ability to loan or welfare measures, it is a comprehensive ~~idea~~ concept which involves power of decision making decide aspects of their own life. It is this form of empowerment ~~a~~ missing in tribal ~~a~~ community.

HOW TO EMPOWER TRIBAL COMMUNITY

① Ensure respect of identity through promotion of arts & culture indigenous to area. Ex- Celebration of Tribal art at Republic Day Parade.

② Looking at tribals as citizens rather than "problems to be handled" - ie change from

bureaucratic attitude to citizen centric democracy.

(3) Empowering local indigenous ventures

(4) Channelising traditional knowledge of tribals.

(5) Using uniqueness of their identity to make inroads in culturally valuable societies like the western world, upper sections.

(6) Robust implementation of Forest Rights Act to ensure ~~tra~~ social capital with tribal communities.

(7) Controlling encroachment in tribal way of life.

Government measures

(1) Separate Ministry of Tribal affairs to channelise ~~to~~ support schemes for tribals.

(2) Special support to tribal areas under Fifth & ~~&~~ Sixth Schedule to maintain

their identities & customs.

(3) Schemes focusing on economic empowerment such as Van Dhan Yojana, TRIFOOD ventures such as "Mahua Beer".

(4) Legislations like Forest Rights Act to help tribals preserve their ethnic identities.

(5) ~~Over~~ Reaching out to resolve differences as seen in Bodo Peace Accords, Naga Accords.

(6) Empowering Gram Sabhas in tribal areas to protect from any activity they themselves feel threatening to their identities.

Tribals constitutes another rich facet of the ~~to~~ kaleidoscope of Indian identities, supporting them to preserve their identities is not only a morally right but also a constitutional obligation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.20) "As India is becoming increasingly urbanized, there is a need to address the presence of striking inequalities in the urban centres and make them more socially and financially inclusive". Examine. How can various government initiatives be streamlined to achieve these objectives? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"भारत में तेजी से बढ़ते शहरीकरण में व्याप्त असमानताओं की उपस्थिति को दूर करने और उन्हें सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से समावेशी बनाने की आवश्यकता है"। इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों को कैसे सुव्यवस्थित किया जा सकता है? चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

31% of Indian population live in urban areas known for their progressive way of life and greater employment opportunities.

PRESENCE OF INEQUALITIES IN URBAN AREAS

① Increasing ~~ghetto~~ presence of Ghettos', slums in urban area next to flourishing, gated communities.

② Social division of labour between rich white collar class & suffering poor population.

③ Low standard of living in slums.

NEED TO MAKE THEM INCLUSIVE

① Ensure principles of social justice enshrined in constitution are met.

(2) Increasing ~~felt~~ feeling of alienation in underprivileged population challenging rupture of Indian social fabric ex- ~~Rots~~ Riots in Delhi, Mumbai.

(3) Increasing inequalities between those who serve & those being served.

(4) Increasing pressure on public transport systems due to lower incomes.

(5) Poor centres becoming areas for mass mobilisation based on primitive, regressive causes.

Government Initiatives & Reforms to make better

(1) Creation of new schemes such as AMRUT, HRIDAY for overall development of Urban areas, can involved ~~for~~ more ULBs

(2) Focusing on techenabled revolution through smart cities, based on demands of local society.

③ Focusing on new models such as Transit oriented development

④ Investments in public infrastructure like metro rails at cheap price ex - mumbai metro, Delhi metro

⑤ New schemes to empower poorest in urban areas ex - PM SWANidhi for short loans

⑥ Focusing on basic infrastructure, Ex PDS for power for all in urban areas

⑦ creation of sister cities to decrease pressure on urban centres.

As India becomes a service oriented, 5 Trillion economy, achieving a socially & economically just urban society is the need of the hour.